

On June 10, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

18695. Adulteration and misbranding of Lignol ointment. U. S. v. 6 Packages of Lignol Ointment. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 26360. I. S. No. 16021. S. No. 4662.)

Examination of the drug product Lignol ointment from the shipments herein described having shown that the article was represented to be antiseptic, whereas it was not, also that the labeling bore statements representing that it possessed curative and therapeutic properties which it did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Maryland.

On May 18, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 6 packages of Lignol ointment, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Girard Pharmacal Co., from Philadelphia, Pa., in part on or about December 15, 1930, and in part on or about January 23, 1931, and had been transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Maryland, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of petrolatum and a tarry oil. Bacteriological examination showed that the article was not antiseptic.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that its strength fell below the professed standard of "Antiseptic," under which it was sold.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the following statements appearing in the labeling of the article were false and misleading: (Carton) "An antiseptic ointment;" (circular) "Lignol has been found to produce results in cases requiring a germicide equal to a 1-1000 solution of Bichloride of Mercury, or a 1-20 solution of Carbolic Acid, while at the same time it will not irritate or harden the tissues, cause vesication or eschar, and is absolutely non-poisonous. To quote one of the world's greatest chemists, 'Lignol is a natural combination so formed as to be impossible of successful synthetic imitation.' From the foregoing the great value of Lignol Ointment can be appreciated." Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements appearing in the labeling, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Can) "Ointment for the treatment of all forms of skin diseases, Eczema, * * * Hemorrhoids, Cuts * * * Erysipelas, Etc.;" (carton) "Ointment for the treatment of all forms of skin diseases, Eczema * * * Acne, Hemorrhoids, Cuts, * * * Erysipelas, etc.;" (circular) "It has a wonderful influence in all forms of skin diseases * * * is exceedingly efficacious in * * * inflammations, eruptions of the skin and mucous membrane. It is likewise recommended in the treatment of * * * boils * * * burns * * * carbuncles, cuts * * * eczema, scabies, erysipelas, vulvitis, etc., etc. Felons, fissures * * * hemorrhoids, pimples, pruritis ani or vulvae * * * psoriasis, seborrhoea, ulcers and other suppurative conditions."

On June 18, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

18696. Misbranding of Cerevisine tablets. U. S. v. 11 Bottles of Cerevisine Tablets. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 26355. I. S. No. 28594. S. No. 4673.)

Examination of the product Cerevisine tablets having shown that it would not produce certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it in the labeling, the Secretary of Agriculture reported to the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts the interstate shipment herein described, involving a quantity of the product located at Boston, Mass.

On May 12, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 11 bottles of the said Cerevisine tablets, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped by E. Fongera & Co. from New York, N. Y. on or about March 10, 1931 and